



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

O F

ABERYSTWYTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT, 1964

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Jos. R. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

D.G. Bowen, A.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

(i)

ABERYSTWYTH RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Chairman 1963/64

Chairman 1964/65

Councillor Gwyn M. Lewis

Councillor W.A. Jenkins

28 members including the Chairman

Committees dealing with Public Health matters

(a) Finance, Health and Housing Committee

Chairman 1963/64

Chairman 1964/65

Councillor T.J. Green

Councillor John Davies

(b) Sewerage Committee

Chairman 1963/64

Chairman 1964/65

Councillor William Edwards

Councillor H.L. Davies

Clerk of the Council: Cyrus Evans, Esq.,
Council Offices,
Chalybeate Street,
ABERYSTWYTH.

Telephone No: Aberystwyth 2270

To the Chairman and Members of the
Aberystwyth Rural District Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1964.

A serious problem to public health may be arising through the use of antibiotics, both in treatment of people and in intensive farming, where these drugs are used for growth promotion. Many organisms which could infect both animals and man are becoming resistant to these antibiotics. This in itself is a big problem but the acquired resistance is being passed on to other organisms; at any time, these resistant organisms may cause human disease and would be very difficult to treat. General practitioners and veterinary surgeons are aware of the problem but the use of antibiotics in intensive stock breeding should be subject to much more stringent control. Animals and products which have been treated with antibiotics should not be used as food supplies until all trace of the antibiotic has disappeared or a known length of time has passed since ending treatment. A survey carried out in another part of the country showed that penicillin was present in 11% of milk samples tested. The penicillin was used for cattle mastitis but there would have been none in milk after a few days interval.

The Medical Research Council Monitoring Report gives results of the amount of strontium-90 in human bone. In children, the average levels for the first half of 1964 were approximately twice as high as during the corresponding months of 1963. These increases were due to the large scale atmospheric nuclear tests held in 1961 and 1962. The levels are, however, well below the "maximum permissible". For the collection of samples, special attention is continued to be given to the area of the country where rainfall is about average and radio-active fallout is thus likely to be relatively high.

Within the Council's area, there is nothing serious to report. Diseases

of the heart and arteries remain the major cause of death, being twice as common as malignant diseases. There has been no great change in the number of people living within the area and there is no significant change in the birth or death rates. For a successive year, there has been a small endemic of measles; only two cases of tuberculosis were notified, both over the age of 65 years.

No new council houses were built during the year. With rising building costs and a known need, the sooner houses are completed the better. Plans have been completed for houses to be built at 8 sites and the Council are to be congratulated on their foresight in making provision for 30 units specially designed for aged people - there is great need for such accommodation.

It is a pleasure to see Mr. Bowen back on active work. His detailed report shows the amount of routine work which is necessary but which frequently passes un-noticed.

References:

- "Nature" Dr. E.E. Anderson and Dr. M.J. Lewis, Enteric Reference Laboratory
Dr. C.W. Mackenzie - Medical Officer, May, 1965.
Assay of Strontium-90 in Human Bone in the United Kingdom: Results for 1964.
Medical Research Council Monitoring Report, Series No. 10.

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau o Gyngor Dosbarth
Gwledig Aberystwyth.

Anrhydedd yw imi gyflwyno'r Adroddiad Blynyddol am 1964.

Hwyrach fod problem ddifrifol i iechyd cyhoeddus yn codi trwy ddefnyddio antibiotics, i drin pobl, a hefyd mewn ffermio eang, lle defnyddir y cyffuriau hyn i hyrwyddo tyfiant. Ceir fod llawer o organebau sy'n gallu trawsheintio anifeiliaid a dyn yn ogystal, yn dod i wrthsefyll yr antibiotics. Y mae hyn ynddo'i hun yn broblem fawr ond llëdaena'r gwrthsafiad sydd wedi dod yn ran o'r organebau eraill; fe all y gwrth-organebau hyn ar unrhyw adeg, achosi clefyd dynol a buasai'n anodd iawn ei drin. Mae'r meddygon teuluol a'r mil-feddygon yn ymwybodol o'r broblem ond fe ddylai fod defnyddio antibiotics mewn bridio eang anifeiliaid yn destun i reolaeth mwy caeth o lawer. Ni ddylai anifeiliaid a chynhyrchion sydd wedi cael eu trin ag antibiotics gael eu defnyddio fel ffynhonnell bwyd nes i bob tamaid o'r antibiotig fod wedi diflannu ohonynt, neu tan fod cyfnod wedi mynd heibio oddiar diweddau'r driniaeth. Dangosodd archwiliad mewn rhan arall o'r wlad fod penicilin i'w gael yn 11% o'r enghreifftiau llaeth ar ôl eu profi. Defnyddiwyd y penisilin i drin mastitis gwartheg, ond ni fuasai dim mewn llaeth ar ôl ychydig ddyddiau.

Dyry Adroddiad Rybudd y Cyngor Ymchwil Meddygol ganlyniadau maint Strontium-90 a geir yn yr asgwrn dynol. Mewn plant, fe geir fod maint cyfartal am hanner cyntaf 1964 yn agos i ddwywaith yn uwch nag yn y misoedd cyfatebol yn 1963. Canlyniad arbrofion awyrgylch niwclïar enfawr oedd y cynnydd hwn yn ystod 1961 a 1962. Fodd bynnag, fe geir fod y maint dipyn yn is na'r "mwyafrif caniataol". Wrth gasglu enghreifftiau, yr ydys yn dal i roi sylw arbennig i ran o'r wlad lle mae hi'n glawio yn agos i'r gyfartaledd, a lle felly y disgwylir i'r "radio-active fall-out" fod yn weddol uchel.

O fewn ardal y Cyngor, nid oes dim o bwys i'w gofnodi. Achos pennaf marwolaeth sy'n dal i fod yw clefydau'r galon a'r rhydweliâu, sydd ddwywaith

mwy cyffredin na chlefydau niweidiol. Ni fu newid mawr yn rhif y bobl sy'n byw yn yr ardal ac nid oes newid arwyddocaol yn y rhifau geni a marwolaeth. Am flwyddyn dilynol, bu endemig bychan o'r frech goch; dim ond dau a hysbyswyd oedd yn dioddef o'r darfodedigaeth, y ddau dros 65 mlwydd oed.

Ni adeiladwyd yr un tŷ[^] cyngor yn ystod y flwyddyn. Gyda phrisiau adeiladu'n codi, a gwybod bod angen, gorau po gyntaf y cwblheir tai. Cwblhawyd cynlluniau tai i gael eu hadeiladu ar 8 man, a dylid llongyfarch y Cyngor am wneud trefniadau o flaen llaw am 30 o unedau wedi eu cynllunio'n arbennig ar gyfer yr oedolion - mawr yw'r angen am y fath dai.

Pleser yw gweld Mr. Bowen yn ôl[^] wrth y gwaith. Dengys ei adroddiad manwl faint y gwaith arferol sydd yn hanfodol ond sydd yn aml yn mynd heibio'n ddi-sylw.

Cyfeiriadau:

"Nature" Dr. E.E. Anderson and Dr. M.J. Lewis, Enteric Reference Laboratory.
Dr. C.W. Mackensie - Medical Officer, May, 1965.

Assay of Strontium-90 in Human Bone in the United Kingdom: Results for 1964.
Medical Research Council Monitoring Report, Series No. 10.

VITAL STATISTICS

		<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
1.	<u>BIRTHS</u>			
	Total	171	152	166
	Leg:	162	145	156
	Illeg:	9	7	10
	Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.2	4.6	6.0
	Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	15.10	13.56	14.84
	Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) ..	18.42	16.54	17.36
	Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales ..	18.40	18.20	18.00
2.	<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>			
	Total	1	2	2
	Leg:	1	2	2
	Illeg:	-	-	-
	Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	5.81	12.98	11.90
	Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths England and Wales	16.30	17.30	18.10
3.	<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u>	172	154	168
4.	<u>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths)			
	Total	3	2	3
	Leg:	3	2	3
	Illeg:	-	-	-
	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	17.44	12.98	17.85
5.	<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths under one week)			
	Total	2	-	1
	Leg: ...	2	-	1
	Illeg:	-	-	-
	Rate per 1,000 total live births	11.7	-	6.02
6.	<u>LATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths over one week and under four weeks)			
	Total	2 -	-	-
	Leg:	2 -	-	-
	Illeg:	-	-	-
	Rate per 1,000 total live births	11.7 -	-	-
7.	<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u> (total deaths under one year)			
	Total	3	1	1
	Leg:	3	1	1
	Illeg:	-	-	-

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
7. <u>INFANT MORTALITY CONT'D.</u>			
Rate per 1,000 total live births	17.54	6.57	6.02
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.51	6.89	6.02
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-	-
8. <u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u> (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths . . .	-	-	-

DEATHS

Total	150	151	153
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	13.25	13.47	14.13
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	11.13	11.31	10.88
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales . . .	11.30	12.20	11.90

Area comparability factor for births	1.22	1.22	1.17
Area comparability factor for deaths	0.84	0.84	0.77

POPULATION STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	140,728
Population (Census 1961)	11,227
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1964)	11,320

CAUSES OF DEATH

Registrar

General's

Code Number

Causes of death

Number of deaths

Male

Female

Total

1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2	5
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	5	2	7
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	7	14
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16	Diabetes	1	-	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	16	32
18	Coronary disease, angina	14	11	25
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
20	Other heart disease	9	11	20
21	Other circulatory disease	4	2	6
22	Influenza	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	4	2	6
24	Bronchitis	3	1	4
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	3	8	11
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	1	1	2
35	Suicide	3	-	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-

TOTAL:

77

73

150

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

Diphtheria	NIL
Dysentery (amoebic & bacillary)...	NIL
Encephalitis	NIL
Erysipelas	NIL
Food poisoning	NIL
Measles	112
Meningococcal meningitis	NIL
Paratyphoid fever	NIL
Pneumonia (acute primary & acute influenzal)	NIL
Poliomyelitis	NIL
Relapsing fever	NIL
Scarlet fever	NIL
Smallpox	NIL
Whooping Cough	NIL

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
5 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-
65 +	1	1	-	-
TOTALS:	1	1	-	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same as in previous years and are under the control of the County Council.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year.

JOS. R. JONES
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Cardiganshire Joint District Councils,
Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Office),
ABERYSTWYTH.

June, 1965

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31. 12. 1964

1. HOUSING ACTS, 1957 - 1964

Several houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and not repairable at a reasonable expense. Notices of Time and Place were served on the owners under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, to appear before the Council to show cause why Demolition Orders or Closing Orders should not be made on the dwellings. The outcome of this procedure appears in the statistical section of this report.

Thirty-five houses were made fit during the year as a result of informal action by the Council.

A survey of the housing conditions in the rural area showed that there were 101 unfit houses. Some of these dwellings are already the subject of Demolition Orders which become operative on the vacation of the premises. The numbers are as follows:-

No. of houses on which Demolition Orders have been made	67
No. of houses to be scheduled as unfit	34
Total number of houses unfit	101

2. HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Fifty-six houses were under construction in the Council's area by private developers and the Council have schemes for building new houses in the following villages:

Talybont;	Devil's Bridge;
Eglwys Fach;	Llanafan;
Borth;	Capel Seion;
Ponterwyd;	Goginan.

It is regretted that no work was in progress on the building of Council houses during the year. Difficulties were encountered in obtaining planning permissions for the development of the sites included in the next phase of the Council's housing programme. It is to be hoped that building work will be resumed during the year 1965.

It is gratifying to record that the Council have been actively considering the provision of suitable accommodation for aged persons. The Council authorized their Consultant Architects to prepare plans for the provision of accommodation for aged persons comprising of 30 units together with a warden's flat or residence. This is a new venture for the Council and the successful completion of the project is looked forward to with interest.

2. HOUSE CONSTRUCTION CONT'D.

The number of applicants on the Council's housing list is 221.
The age groups of these applicants fall into the following categories:

- 37. 5% are young families;
- 33. 9% are mature families;
- 11. 3% are between 55 and 65 years of age;
- 17.3% are over 65 years of age.

Quite a number of the older persons state on their forms that they have satisfactory existing accommodation but that it is too big for their requirements.

The provision of accommodation for the older section of the community will free existing houses for occupation by younger families.

The housing applicants can be further classified as follows:

- 63.8% reside within the R.D.C. area;
- 21.7% reside in the Borough of Aberystwyth;
- 14.5% reside outside the above two areas.

3. HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Council continued its policy of making improvement grants available to owners of private houses.

A survey was initiated in the village of Tre'rddol with the view of ultimately declaring certain properties to be an improvement area within the terms of the Housing Act, 1964. The Council will be considering this matter so that the landlords in the improvement area will be compelled to improve their properties with the consent of the tenants.

Thirty-five houses were inspected to ascertain if they were eligible for an improvement grant.

Forty-two houses were inspected during the progress of works of improvement.

Final inspections were carried out in thirty-two houses on completion of improvement works prior to certification of the work as satisfactory before payment of grant.

The number of grants approved during the year was:

- Discretionary grants - 29. Value £9,229.
- Standard grants - 5. Value £ 775.

Since the inception of the scheme up to the 31st December, 1964, the number of applications for grants approved by the Council was 519 and the total value was £153,461.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 - 1961

Fifty-one complaints of statutory nuisances were registered and investigated with the view to their abatement. It was not found necessary to take any formal proceedings against anyone to secure the abatement of a nuisance.

5. WATER SUPPLIES

Routine water samples were taken from the Cardiganshire Water Board's supplies to the various villages in the Council's area and these were submitted for bacteriological analysis.

Samples were also taken from private supplies and the consumers were advised on the results of the analyses.

The consent of the Council was sought to the use of certain farm water supplies for domestic purposes. Bacteriological reports were obtained in all such cases and these were examined before recommending that the consent of the Council be given to the use of a particular supply.

The number of water samples taken during the year was as follows:

Public supplies	-	56
Private supplies	-	16

Twenty-six houses in the village of Llandre derived their water supply from a private water source known as the Haydn Jones supply. This was sampled in the month of August and found to be polluted. The consumers were instructed to boil all water used for drinking and domestic purposes. The owner of the supply was contacted and instructed to take appropriate measures to protect the water from contamination.

These measures proved to be uneconomical from the owner's point of view and the outcome was that the owner gave notice of his intention to discontinue the supply as from the 25th March, 1965.

The consumers have in the meantime connected their premises to the Cardiganshire Water Board's main supply in the village of Llandre. This was the most satisfactory solution to the problem.

The water supplies in the rural area have generally been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

There were no reported cases of lead poisoning or poisoning due to any other metallic contamination of water supplies.

6. MEAT INSPECTION

There is only one licensed slaughterhouse in the Council's area at Esgair Farm, Llangwyrfon.

Routine inspection of all animals slaughtered there was carried out.

The animals slaughtered consisted of lambs and pigs.

The quality of the meat inspected was excellent and it was not found necessary to condemn a single carcass for tuberculosis or any other disease which merited total seizure of a carcass and its organs.

Liver fluke continued to be the principal cause of condemnation of the livers of sheep and lambs.

7. CARAVAN SITES

The number of licensed caravan sites in the rural area is twenty-seven.

Work commenced on the erection of toilets and sewage disposal facilities at Ty Canol Caravan Site at Ynyslas for 240 caravans. It is hoped that these site facilities will be available by the summer season of 1965.

Improvements were carried out to the toilets and site facilities at Aberlerry Caravan Site, Ynyslas following a change of ownership of the site.

8. REFUSE COLLECTION

The refuse collection service proceeded smoothly during the year with very few complaints. Routes of collection were extended to take in a number of additional properties.

A new vehicle was purchased and brought into operation and proved to be very satisfactory because it was able to compact the refuse and carry larger loads to the disposal tips.

The disposal tips are situated at Borth, Llanbadarn Fawr, Penrhyngerwyn and Ponterwyd.

Routine treatments were carried out at the tips for the control of flies and rats.

A major infestation of flies at Borth Tip gave rise to complaints. Prompt measures were taken to deal with this by means of spraying with liquid insecticide and site works.

9. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Work commenced on a sewerage scheme to serve the village of Talybont at an estimated cost of £86,000.

Final details were prepared in the design of a sewerage scheme for Borth and a considerable amount of site investigations were carried out on the line of the sewers and at the sites of the pumping stations and sewage disposal works.

Investigations were made for providing a sewerage scheme for Penrhyncoch by extending the sewers from Bow Street to Penrhyncoch thus avoiding the necessity of constructing a separate sewage disposal works at Penrhyncoch.

Plans were put in hand for sewer extensions to the following villages:

Commings Coch; Llandre, Dole and Taigwynion and the part of Bow Street not now sewered.

Pressure was brought upon householders in all villages having a public sewer to connect their premises to the sewer. Progress was made in this direction but there are still some properties not connected. Difficulties are experienced because there are very few Contractors who are prepared to tender for this work and the prices asked in some cases are exorbitant. These problems will gradually be resolved.

There are still some properties which are served by cesspools which have to be emptied from time to time.

139 emptyings of cesspools were done during the year.

149 inspections of drainage work were carried out and numerous drain tests were made.

New public conveniences were erected at Borth and they were brought into use during the year.

It is regretted that evidence of vandalism soon became apparent in these conveniences as in all the other public conveniences in the ownership of the Council.

10. RENT ACT, 1957

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair and there are no Certificates now in force on any dwelling in the area.

11. RODENT CONTROL

Numerous treatments were carried out at private dwellings and

11. RODENT CONTROL CONT'D.

business premises for the eradication of rats and mice.

No major infestations occurred and the number of inspections made and treatments done was seventy-three.

12. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food premises were inspected and found to be generally satisfactory.

Quantities of tinned foods were condemned as unfit and were surrendered to the Council by shopkeepers.

These foods and all other foodstuffs which are found to be unfit for human consumption are disposed of by burial in suitable ground on the Council's refuse tips.

The number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream is 55. There are no premises upon which Ice Cream is manufactured.

The sale of soft Ice Cream continued in the district. The adequate cleansing and sterilization of the vehicle and equipment used to serve and store this form of Ice Cream is essential and unless this is performed meticulously there is a potential danger to health.

There are no clean food Guilds and no educational facilities available in connection with clean food production.

13. FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of factories in the Council's area is 41.

Visits of inspection were made in connection with the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.

Building sites were visited to enforce the provision of sanitary conveniences on the sites for the use of employees.

14. MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The number of milk distributors on the register is 14.

15. FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

16. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No serious epidemic of infectious diseases occurred.

17. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

18. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

Eighteen applications were received from occupiers of offices and shops for registration of their premises under the Act.

Seven of these premises were exempted from registration because they did not employ any persons for more than 20 hours weekly.

The remaining eleven premises which have been registered are classified as follows:-

Offices	4
Retail shops	2
Wholesale shop	1
Catering establishments.....	3
Fuel storage depot	1

Inspections were carried out at these registered premises and defects needing attention were brought to the notice of the various occupiers of the premises.

Appropriate returns and an annual report were submitted and prepared for the Ministry of Labour as required by the Act.

19. BUILDING BYELAWS

Proceedings were taken by the Council against a firm of building contractors known as Aldridge Builders Limited for the contravention of the Building Byelaws. Eight charges were brought of contraventions of the Byelaws by the Contractors at houses being constructed by them at Padarn Crescent, Llanbadarn Fawr. The firm was found guilty by the Magistrates on seven of the eight charges and fined a total of £26 and ordered to pay £345 towards the costs of the prosecution.

In addition, the Contractors were compelled to remedy the constructional work found by the Magistrates not to be in compliance with the Building Byelaws.

20. MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

390 miscellaneous inspections were made in connection with the work of the department.

21. STATISTICAL SECTION OF THE REPORT

(1) Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	101
(2) Number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority	35
(3) Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:-	
(a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works	Nil
(b) the making of demolition or closing orders	7
(4) The number of Notices served requiring the execution of works	Nil
(5) Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil
(6) Number of demolition or closing orders made	5
(7) Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Section 16(4) of the Housing Act, 1957	4
(8) Number of houses demolished	4

22. The following statistics are given in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Article 27, Section 18:

(a) Number of inspections	1,078
(b) Nature of inspections:	
Water supplies	44
Rodent Control	73
Cesspools	139
Drainage	149
Nuisances	51
Improvement Grants	110
Housing	56
Meat Inspection	28
Food Premises	25
Offices and Shops	6
Milk and Dairies	7
Miscellaneous	390

22. CONT'D.

Article 17, Section 14

(a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded	4
	Number of families	7
	Number of persons dwelling therein	36
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding	1
(c)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	Nil
	Number of persons concerned	Nil

Article 17, Section 4:

(d)	Cases in which dwelling houses in respect of which the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding have again become overcrowded	Nil
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23. The Statistics of Meat Inspection:

(a)	Number of cows killed	Nil
	Number of calves killed	Nil
	Number of sheep and lambs killed	504
	Number of pigs killed	14
	Number of horses killed	Nil
(b)	Number of cows inspected	Nil
	Number of calves inspected	Nil
	Number of sheep and lambs inspected	504
	Number of pigs inspected	14
	Number of horses inspected	Nil

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

(c)	Whole carcasses condemned	Nil
(d)	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:	
	Cows	Nil
	Calves	Nil
	Sheep and Lambs	504
	Pigs	3
	Horses	Nil
(e)	Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci:	
	Cows	90% fluke disease
	Calves	Nil
	Sheep and Lambs	90% " "

23. CONT'D.

(e) cont'd.

Pigs	Nil
Horses	Nil

Tuberculosis Only

(f) Whole carcasses condemned	Nil
(g) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil
(h) Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil

Cysticercosis

(i) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil
(j) Carcasses subjected to treatment by refrigeration	Nil
(k) Generalised and totally condemned	Nil

24. MILK SUPPLIES - Brucella Abortus

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	5
(ii) Number of positive samples found	NIL
(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples	NIL

APPENDIX

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	41	13	1	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	41	13	1	NIL

PART 2

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:	6	5	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII

OUTWORK

There are no outworkers within the Rural District.

D.G. BOWEN

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

